together with its production during 1993-94;

(b) the amount of subsidy being provided to Janata cloth and whether the same has been reduced: and

(c) toe number of weavers or their families engaged in the production of Janata cloth?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Janata Cloth Scheme is implemented by State handloom agencies and not by Textile mills. The State handloom agencies implementing the scheme in Uttar Pradesh are: U.P. State Handloom Corporation and U.P, Industrial Cooperative Association.

(b) The physical target for the years 1991-92 onwards under the scheme were as under: —

	Million Square Metres.
1991-92	450.00
1992-93	450.00
1993-94	370.00
1994-95	320.00

Keeping in view the back-log claims, etc. the provisions made under Janata Cloth Scheme from 1991-92 are as under: —

	Rs. lakhs
1991-92	12582.00
1992-93	13000.00
1993-94	13800.00
1994-95	9000.00 (including Hank Yarn Price Subsidy Schem

(c) The total number of persons employed in the production of Janata cloth worn the year 1991-92 are as under;—

	'nkhs
1991-92	7.03
1992-93	5.73
1993-94	4.34

Effect or phase out of Muiti Fibre agreement on world textiles trade

1203. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Bank sources, only developed countries like USA will gain mote from the phase out of the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) that has ruled textiles and apparel trade between them and developing countries like India; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take to fight the protectionist pressures from USA?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The World Bank conducted a Conference in January 26—27, 1995 on "The Uruguay Round and the Developing Economies". Papers presented included "Manufacturing and MFA Liberalisation". Separately, another paper has been written by World Bank Economists titled "Evaluating the Benefits Of Abolishing the MFA in the Uruguay Round Package".

The co-author of both these papers, Dr. Will Martin, has commented that based on both theory and modelling, the following two groups of countries are expected to gain from the abolition of the MFA:—(i) efficient exporters who are severely constrained *by* MFA export quotas and (ii) importing countries. According to Dr. Martin, efficient exporters in South and East Asia will

be substantial gamers from the abolition of the MFA. The developed countries will gain even more. The gains to the developed countries would be because of the very inefficient nature of the MFA protection under which the developed, countries have been compensating for the flagrant violation of normal trade rules. As the MFA is abolished, developed countries would become more efficient, and they would no longer have to transfer quota rents to foreigners. Gains to South Asia would come from the increased production and exports with the MFA abolition, as more restricted developing countries expand their exports at the expense of developed and less restricted developing countries. More restricted and efficient exporters would be the bigger gainers of the quota abolition.

The second paper concludes that abolition of the MFA would contribute well over-one-third of the global gain from the complete Uruguay Round trade liberalisation and that for the Asian dynamic textile and clothing exporters, the MFA is by far the most important trade reform in the Uruguay Round.

The 'Agreement on Textiles and Clothing has a clearly defined phase-in period for the elimination of quotas and it is expected that the US;and other developed countries who impose quota restrictions on tex. tile imports would comply with their commitments to completely integrate textiles into the GATT as per the pro-visions of the Agreement on Textiles & Clothing of the Uruguay Round package.

Sale of surplus laid by National Textile Corporation

1204. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation propose to sell off thei-surplus land to a consortium of financial institutions headed by the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, the names and details of the land poritions so proposed to be sold and price fixed in each case;

(c) whether Government propose to deploy the funds so raised for the modernisation of the textile mills of NTC;

(d) whether the consortum of the financial institutions have given any indication about the scheme of using the land to be purchased from NTC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: (a) to (e) The Textiles Research Associations have prepared plans for modernisation of the NTC mills. The Lab our Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC has recommended inter-alia, that the NTC mills, as well as to taken over mills can be made viabde by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations and that the surplus land and other assets of the NTC mils may be disposed of and the proceeds utilised by the management for modernisation, working capital, etc. The Unit Trust of India has agreed in principle to purchase surplus land owned by the NTO in different Cities in India. However, no decision has been finalised by NTC/UTI/IDBI with regard to purchase of specific pieces of land. Various details of the modernisation plans, including source of finding etc. of being ex-mined in Government and no decision has been take so far. Since the cases of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC have been referred to BIFR any final scheme that may emerge would require the approval of the BIFR.